INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Assistant Manager of U. S. Chamber of Commerce To Be Chief Speaker at Spring Meeting of N.C.A. Directors

Charles W. Harbaugh, Assistant Manager and Director of Sales Promotion, Membership Sales Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, will be the guest speaker at the luncheon, May 18, which opens the sessions of the spring meeting of the N.C.A. Board of Directors.

Mr. Harbaugh will present his "Report to Business," a graphic presentation that deals with (1) identification of the principal forces that are today tending to destroy this country's traditional free market, (2) the group interests constantly at work on Capitol Hill, (3) the organized political action of the labor unions, and (4) how the Chamber of Commerce mechanism can be effective as the voice of business to counteract forces that are working against our free economy.

The speaker is a graduate of Purdue University and served four years in the public school system and Jefferson High School, at Lafayette, Ind., as social science teacher and athletic coach.

His Army service lasted from 1941 to 1945 and he came out with the rank of major in air intelligence. He had a variety of experience during his Army career, directing physical training services and athletics in several posts and later active in intelligence work with the Twentieth Bomber Command, with headquarters in India and China. In this capacity he was special officer and battle specialist, keep-

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N.C.A. Food Color Photo Selected for Exhibit

The N.C.A. Consumer Service Division has been notified that one of its color food photographs was selected for inclusion in the 7th Annual Commercial Art and Photography Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

The photograph was entered by the James R. Dunlop Studios who took the photograph in the N.C.A. Test Kitchens. Selections for the exhibit were made from hundreds of entries covering designed printing, photography,

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N.C.A. Canning Crops Contest Announced for 1956

The N.C.A. and the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association have decided to follow up last year's successful Canning Crops Contest by making it an annual event.

This year's contest, jointly sponsored by the two organizations, will be open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 in every state where canning crops are grown. There is no fee, no organizational membership is required, and contestants may request advice from local chapters of N.J.V.G.A., 4-H, Future Farmers of America, or from their vocational agriculture teacher or canning company fieldmen.

Mat releases giving particulars of the contest have been sent to 4,251 rural newspapers as part of the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations program. A letter from Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell to N.C.A. members on April 11, enclosing a proof of the release and illustration, requested member support for the contest, "because its object is to encourage young people to grow crops for canning and to grow them well. If the boys and girls in your section learn the best agricultural methods right from the beginning and understand the importance of growing quality canning crops, their knowledge and skill will help your business and the industry as a whole. The contest also serves you by bringing public

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Prospective Plantings of Vegetables for Processing

The prospective 1956 planted acreage of five vegetables for commercial processing is about 10 percent more than last year, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

The five vegetables for processing for which the USDA estimates indicate larger acreage are snap beans, contract cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, green peas, and winter and early spring spinach. These five crops usually account for about 58 percent of the planted acreage of the 11 vegetables for processing covered in regular USDA reports.

The indicated changes in planted acreage, compared with last year, are snap beans, up 4 percent; contract cabbage, up 28 percent; corn, up 16 percent; peas, up 6 percent; and winter and early spring spinach, up 3 percent.

First Official Public Report on Canned Foods in A-Test

Statements on the performance of canned foods subjected to nuclear conditions were made recently before a House Government Operations subcommittee studying civil defense by Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele and Shelbey T. Grey, director of the Division of Program Planning, Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Scheele mentioned the "chaotic conditions which would follow a widespread nuclear attack on this country. We must expect, in addition to the casualty effects of modern weapons, a serious breakdown of our modern heating, water supply, waste disposal, refrigeration and other food protection facilities."

Mr. Grey reported that from a still-secret study on foods, "it may be concluded that foods exposed in the bull's-eye area (within ¼ to ½ mile) could be made available under so-called 'disaster standards' if recovered physically intact. In fringe areas (one to three miles distant), where radio-

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Cabbage for Kraut

Contract acreage of kraut cabbage in prospect for 1956, including packers' own plantings, is nearly a quarter larger than was planted under contract in 1955 but 4 percent less than the 10-year average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

If the early-season prospects materialize, the 1956 contract plantings for kraut will total 9,820 acres compared with 7,680 acres in 1955 and an average of 9,940 acres for the 1945-54 period.

Information is not available at this time regarding the tonnage that kraut packers intend to purchase on the open market in 1956. Last year the equivalent open market acreage represented about 43 percent of the total planted acreage. For the preceding 10-year period it averaged about 46 percent of the total.

Sweet Corn for Processing

An acreage of sweet corn for processing about 16 percent larger than was planted in 1955 is indicated for 1956, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

This prospective increase is based on reports received by USDA from processors in late March and early April giving information on the acreage they intend to contract and plant in 1956. The acreage for 1956 is an interpretation of reports from processors and is based on past relationships between such intentions reports and acreage actually planted.

If the early-season prospects materialize, the 1956 plantings of sweet corn for canning, freezing, and other processing will total 469,980 acres. This compares with 406,900 acres planted last year and an average of 496,100 acres for 1945-54.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 7 percent during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1956, about 437,100 acres would be harvested in 1956. This compares with 388,570 acres harvested in 1955 and the 10-year average of 463,280 acres.

Of the 469,980 acres in prospect for processing this year, intentions reports indicate 407,990 acres will be planted for canning and 61,990 acres will be planted for freezing. These acreages represent increases over 1955 of about 15 percent for canning and 19 percent for freezing.

Following is the acreage in prospect at the present time:

State	10-year ave. 1945-54	1955	1956 Prospective	Percent change from 1955
	——Planted Acreage——			
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
Maine	10,240	3,700	5,200	+40
N. H.	460	430	500	+16
Vt.	860	670	670	....
N. Y.	27,090	16,700	21,000	+26
Pa.	12,270	13,000	13,500	+4
Ohio	16,860	7,200	7,900	+10
Ind.	33,260	17,200	20,900	+22
Ill.	67,580	57,400	64,200	+12
Wis.	105,480	98,300	118,000	+20
Minn.	87,130	94,000	102,000	+9
Iowa	34,090	19,600	22,000	+12
Del.	4,720	3,700	4,700	+27
Md.	38,070	27,600	30,400	+10
Idaho	9,820	7,500	9,800	+31
Utah	5,420	4,500	4,700	+4
Wash.	14,270	10,000	15,100	+51
Ore.	12,560	12,000	16,000	+33
Other states[1]	15,930	13,400	13,410	....
U. S. Total	496,100	406,900	469,980	+16
For canning and other processing	[2]435,080	354,790	407,990	+15
For freezing	[2]71,130	52,110	61,990	+19

[1] Ark., Calif., Colo., Mich., Mont., Nebr., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Texas, Va., and Wyo. [2] Two-year ave. 1953-54; estimates not available prior to 1953.

Snap Beans for Processing

A prospective increase of 4 percent over last year's plantings of snap beans for canning and freezing is indicated for 1956, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA. Virtually all of the prospective increase is in the acreage for canning.

This estimate is based on reports received by USDA from processors in late March and early April giving information on the acreage they intend to contract or plant in 1956. The acreage for 1956 is an interpretation of these reports from processors, based on past relationships between such intentions reports and the acreage actually planted.

If the early-season acreage prospects materialize, the 1956 plantings of snap beans for processing will total 152,490 acres. This compares with the revised estimate of 146,010 acres planted in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 130,540 acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 4 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1956, about 146,400 acres would be harvested in 1956. This compares with 138,690 acres harvested in 1955 and the 10-year average of 124,750 acres.

Of the 152,490 acres in prospect for processing this year, intentions reports indicate 117,970 acres will be planted for canning and 34,520 acres will be planted for freezing. Of the 146,010 acres planted for processing last year, 111,560 acres were for canning and 34,450 acres were for freezing.

Following is the acreage in prospect at the present time:

State	10-year ave. 1945-54	1955	1956 Prospective	Percent change from 1955
	——Planted Acreage——			
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	
Maine	2,780	2,300	2,900	+25
N. Y.	26,980	32,400	34,000	+5
Pa.	4,880	5,200	6,000	+15
Mich.	7,100	6,700	7,000	+4
Wis.	12,450	15,700	18,800	+20
Mo.	680	.....	.....	....
Del.	1,960	2,400	2,500	+4
Md.	11,380	10,600	14,500	+37
Va.	3,370	5,000	4,500	−10
N. C.	2,020	2,000	2,000	....
S. C.	1,610	800	900	+12
Ga.	740	.....	.....	....
Fla.	10,270	11,300	10,000	−12
Tenn.	5,140	5,800	5,800	....
Miss.	1,670	1,000	700	−30
Ark.	7,240	3,600	3,600	....
La.	1,210	1,400	900	−36
Okla.	3,590	3,500	3,500	....
Texas	7,620	11,000	10,000	−9
Colo.	1,460	1,500	1,500	....
Utah	520	600	500	−17
Wash.	2,330	2,100	2,300	+10
Ore.	6,460	10,500	10,500	....
Calif.	1,750	4,000	3,200	−20
Other states[1]	5,340	6,610	6,890	+4
U. S. Total	130,540	146,010	152,490	+4
For canning and other processing	[2]125,280	111,560	117,970	+6
For freezing	[2]35,290	34,450	34,520	....

[1] Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo. [2] 1954 only; estimates not available for prior years.

N.C.A. Canning Crops Contest

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attention to the canner's interest in superior raw products.

"You can help make this year's Canning Crops Contest effective. Ask your fieldmen to talk it up to the boys and girls they see in the course of their work. We know you will be happy if the national champion or a regional winner is a local boy or girl. But whether or not yours is a winning area, you will be a winner when more young people take an interest in canning crops."

Canned Foods in A-Test

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activity would be ruled out, there would be no question that immediate use could be made of all physically intact foods," he asserted.

The tests, results of which he was reporting (including those on drugs), were those conducted at the test site in Nevada with experimental devices having yields of 20 to 30 kilotons. "Generally, it is believed that the results and interpretations based on these tests would be qualitatively applicable also to thermo-nuclear bombs having capacities 1,000 times greater," he asserted.

Mr. Grey further stated that stores of foods and drugs, even with near total destruction of buildings housing them, might be recoverable and serve as valuable islands of support.

Mr. Grey described the food tests as follows:

"*Foods.* With the experience gained from the drug tests, the Food and Drug Administration conducted a very elaborate program to test foods at the spring, 1955, series in Nevada. This was a joint effort of the food and packaging industry and the government. The following were participants: The National Canners Association; The Association of Frozen Food Packers; The American Meat Institute; the U. S. Department of Agriculture, represented by the Meat Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service. The entire effort was sponsored by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. * * *

"The over-all volume of the combined food exposure was about 15 tons, half of it being of the canned type.

"The heat-processed foods encompassed approximately 60 kinds, including different sizes of pack and a variety of canning procedures. These ranged from soups and vegetables to baby food and beef stew. * * *

"Most of the work has been completed in testing the foods that were exposed. This includes evaluation of physical damage, taste and odor changes, induced radioactivity, nutritional changes, and toxicity. A part of the program, involving the testing of certain foods over the life span of animals will extend beyond June 30, 1956. A preliminary report of the food test program has been submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission. A declassified version is now in the process of publication.

"It may be concluded that foods exposed critically in the bull's-eye area could be made available under so-called 'disaster standards' if recovered physically intact. In fringe areas where radioactivity would be ruled out, there would be no question that immediate use could be made of all physically intact foods.

"For fiscal year 1957 it is proposed that a follow-up of the field tests conducted in Nevada be carried out. This is essentially a laboratory approach in which a number of the positive findings are reexamined under more precise conditions. It involves the placing of samples in an atomic pile, where it would be possible to control the radiation."

N.C.A. Representative in Farm Youth Program

Herman Ramsburg, The B. F. Shriver Co., Westminster, Md., has been appointed representative of the N.C.A. Farm Youth Program for the State of Maryland.

Meeting of N.C.A. Directors

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ing the commanding general and staff informed of enemy capabilities and disposition and location of enemy forces. Later he served in similar capacity with headquarters in the Eighth Air Corps on Okinawa. During this assignment he served on the staffs of Generals Saunders, Upton, Ramey, LeMay, and Doolittle. Mr. Harbaugh holds the Bronze Star for service in Okinawa.

Following his discharge from the service in 1945 he was in the life insurance business and in June, 1947, became manager of the Chamber of Commerce at Connersville, Ind. Later he was successively secretary and manager of the Anderson, Ind. Chamber. While with the U. S. Chamber he successively developed a congressional district national affairs program that was pointed out by the Chamber as a model for chambers of commerce in the field of national affairs. He was editor of the Indiana commercial executives newsletter and a member of that organization's board of directors and active in the National Chamber's Labor Relations Council.

In 1949 Mr. Harbaugh was named executive vice president of the American Guard, an Indiana nonprofit organization devoted to better government and combatting un-American influences. Next he was named to the National Chamber staff in February, 1952, as manager of its Domestic Distribution Department; and in April, 1954, was made assistant manager of the membership sales department and director of sales promotion.

Waste Disposal Talk by N.C.A. Speaker

"Spray Irrigation for Disposal and Crop Growth" was the title of a paper given by Robert A. Canham of the N.C.A. Washington Research Laboratory, April 6, at the Fifth Southern Municipal and Industrial Waste Conference, held at the University of North Carolina.

This was one of a series of meetings in which the Laboratory was asked to bring to industry and regulatory agencies the current situation in the disposal of food canning waste.

It was brought out that the theory of spray irrigation as used for waste disposal is directly opposite to that of agricultural irrigation but that the engineering principles of design and application are the same. Agriculturally, irrigation seeks to provide minimum amounts of water to encourage the maximum amount of coverage of plant growth, whereas in spray irrigation of canning wastes it generally is a question of applying the maximum amount of water to a minimum area of land containing a growing crop.

It was also pointed out that considerable study remains to be done on cover crops, nutritive benefits to soils, maximum permissible mineral contents, pH limits for various soils and crops, possible inclusion of the solids with the liquid waste, possible value of soil conditioning, and consideration of further irrigation of crops for human consumption.

N.C.A. Food Color Photo

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cartoons, advertising art and design and other graphic presentation materials. Final selections were described as "275 top drawer examples." The exhibition is sponsored by the Art Directors of Metropolitan Washington and lasts from April 6-29.

The color photograph was one that had been supplied *Collier's* magazine for the canned foods promotion in 1955. It also has been furnished to metropolitan newspaper food editors as a part of the new color service initiated by the Consumer Service Division last year. For years the Division has supplied food editors with black and white photographs. Because of the increasing number of requests for color, the new service was added.

Status of Legislation

Alaskan fisheries—A House Interior Subcommittee concluded hearings March 15 on legislation to transfer supervision of Alaskan fish and game from the Interior Department to the Territorial Government.

Anti-merger legislation—The House Judiciary Committee on March 15 reported H. R. 9424, which would require pre-notification of certain mergers and permit preliminary injunctions to restrain mergers.

Corporate tax extension—H. R. 9166, to extend the existing corporate and excise taxes, was signed by the President March 29 and is Public Law 458.

Customs simplification—The Senate Finance Committee is expected to act on House-passed H. R. 6040 after it completes work on social security legislation. Bill would revise the method by which the value of imported merchandise is determined for customs evaluation.

FDA chemical additives—Hearings on bills to regulate the use of chemical additives in food were concluded Feb. 14, but House Committee has not considered subject in executive session.

FDA codification—H. R. 6991, to revise, codify, and enact into law Title 21 of the U. S. Code entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics," was passed by the House and is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

FDA imitation food—H. R. 3692, to prohibit the interstate marketing of any "imitation" of a standardized food product, even though the imitation product is plainly labeled as such, is pending before the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Fisheries Commission and Fisheries Education—The Senate Fisheries Subcommittee concluded hearings March 26 on S. 2379, to authorize federal funds for scientific and vocational fisheries education, and on S. 3275 and S. 3339, to create a Fisheries Commission and give it new powers.

Gasoline tax—H. R. 8780, relieving farmers from federal excise tax on fuel used on the farm for farming, was signed by the President and is Public Law 466.

Import quotas—H. R. 8954 and other bills to establish an import quota mechanism are pending before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Marketing orders—cranberries—H. R. 8384, to bring cranberries for canning under the orders provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act, is pending before the House Agriculture Committee. No action scheduled.

Marketing orders—potatoes—H. R. 9484 and S. 3262, to establish a national marketing control including potatoes for canning, were introduced Feb. 22. No action scheduled.

Negotiated procurement—House-passed H. R. 8710 is pending before the Senate Armed Services Committee. No action scheduled.

OTC—The House Ways and Means Committee on March 29 amended and approved H. R. 5550, authorizing U. S. participation in OTC.

Poultry inspection—Bills providing for mandatory inspection of poultry and poultry products have been introduced in both houses (see story, this page).

Price supports—The conference report on H. R. 12 was passed by the House (237-181) and the Senate (50-35) on March 11. Bill continues rigid 90 percent supports in effect on 1956 crops and authorizes the Administration's soil bank proposal.

Robinson-Patman Act—The House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee announced hearings on H. R. 11 and similar bills for April 18-20.

Statehood—H. R. 2535, to provide statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, was recommitted to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Sugar Act—The conference meetings on H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act, were postponed to give priority to farm bill. No further meetings have been announced.

Trip-leasing—The Senate on March 28 amended and sent to the House S. 898, to limit the authority of the ICC to regulate the duration of trip leases for carriers of perishable agricultural and fishery products.

Wage-hour extension—No action scheduled on bills to eliminate all minimum wage and maximum hour exemptions to the present act which are applicable to first processing, canning, and freezing of agricultural and fishery products.

Waste disposal—The House Ways and Means Committee has not completed executive meetings on an omnibus tax bill including a provision to allow the rapid amortization of water pollution treatment works. No action has been scheduled.

Water pollution—A House Public Works Subcommittee held hearings March 12-15 on legislation to extend and amend the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948.

Poultry Inspection

Senator Aiken (Vt.) on March 11 introduced a bill, S. 3588, which provides for compulsory inspection by the Meat Inspection Service of USDA of poultry and poultry products. The bill is co-sponsored also by Senators Allott (Colo.), Bennett (Utah), Bricker (Ohio), Cotton (N. H.), Magnuson (Wash.), Payne (Maine), Smith (Maine), and Williams (Del.).

Legislation previously introduced in this session has provided for mandatory inspection by the Food and Drug Administration. This would be provided in a bill, S. 3176, introduced on February 10 by Senator Murray (Mont.) and seven other Senators, and in an identical House bill, H. R. 8599, introduced by Representative Priest (Tenn.).

The Aiken bill was referred to the Agriculture Committee and the Murray bill is pending before the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The Priest bill is pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, of which Representative Priest is chairman. No action has been taken or is scheduled on any of these bills.

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